

Proclamation 3850**PRAYER FOR PEACE, MEMORIAL DAY, 1968****By the President of the United States of America**

May 13, 1968

A Proclamation

On Memorial Day, we remember our debt to those who have died so that we might live in freedom.

We remember also those Americans who today, at home and in the lands of our allies, stand guard against all who threaten our freedom.

On this Memorial Day, we who remain free by the sacrifice of the dead and the service of the living will requite our debt to both with thoughts and acts of gratitude and love.

And we will gain renewed inspiration from their sacrifice—to push forward with the task of trying to bring about a just and enduring peace by every reasonable means.

The Congress, by joint resolution of May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace and designating a period during such day when the people of the United States might unite in such supplication.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30, 1968, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at eleven o'clock in the morning of that day as a time to unite in such prayer.

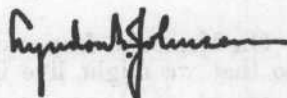
I urge the press, radio, television, and all other information media to cooperate in this observance.

And I urge all Americans, wherever they may be on this designated day, to join their prayers to the Almighty to bestow upon this Nation the blessing of peace restored and lasting among all the nations of the world.

On this Memorial Day—as a special mark of respect to the memory of the gallant Americans who have sacrificed their lives in Vietnam, so that this Nation might live to be for all people everywhere a symbol of peace and justice and freedom—I direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff during the entire day, instead of during the customary forenoon period, on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government throughout the United States and all areas under its jurisdiction and control.

I also request the Governors of the States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the appropriate officials of all local units of government to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on all public buildings during that entire day, and request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the same period.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3851

CENTENNIAL OF THE SIGNING OF THE 1868 TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE NAVAJO INDIAN TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES

By The President of The United States of America

A Proclamation

May 17, 1968

15 Stat. 667.

The Navajo Indian Tribe of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah signed a final peace treaty with the United States in 1868. This treaty, signed by 29 Navajo headmen and 10 officers of the United States Army on June 1, 1868, officially recognized the sovereignty of the Navajo Tribe.

This treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States on July 23, 1868, and was proclaimed by President Andrew Johnson on August 12, 1868.

The terms of the treaty and its mutual acceptance brought to an end a tragic four-year period of suffering, hardship, deprivation, and exile of the Navajo Tribe from its usual tribal area to detention at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the banks of the Pecos River.

This is the centennial year of the signing, ratification, and proclaiming of the 1868 treaty. In the intervening 100 years, the number of Navajos has increased from about 8,350 to more than 100,000. And, contrary to the general trend toward reduction of tribal land holdings, the Navajo lands have increased from about 3.5 million acres in 1868 to about 12 million acres. The tribe is now the Nation's largest in number and resides on the largest reservation.

The tribe's forest industries, oil and mineral wealth, agriculture, arts and crafts, and the recent welcome to the reservation of nationally known manufacturing firms, make the Navajos an outstanding example of a people who have moved with the new century while still holding fast to their Indian identity, ancient beliefs, and creeds.

I recited the progress of the Navajos earlier this year when I spoke by telephone to Indian leaders and supporters gathered at a dinner in Gallup, New Mexico, formally launching observance of the Navajo centennial year.

Last month I mentioned progress of the Navajos in the message I sent to the Congress on the Indian American—the Forgotten American.

Now, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 17, 1968, has requested the President to designate the calendar year 1968 as the centennial of the signing of the peace treaty of 1868. I am happy to honor this request.

Ante, p. 123.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1968 as the